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NSC BRIEFING 21 July 1954

THE ONASSIS AGREEMENT

- I. Subject two conditions, Onassis tankers will have right to ship saudi oil from Saudi ports and pipeline terminals outside country. Conditions look okay but are loaded:
 - A. ARAMCO-owned tankers, those owned by parent companies, and purchasing companies will have first priority in carrying Saudi oil provided ships wer registered in name of companies and regularly transporting Saudi oil Set fore end December 1953. (Oil circle comment: Only fraction Saudi oil then shipped in tankers fulfilling these conditions. Also, clause means eventual freezeout since he pro-

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they are not less than average rate for

last two years.

II. Effquisites Saudis get from Onassis:

- A. School to train fifteen Saudi sailors

 per year.
- B. Free carriage 50,000 tons of oil per year from Persian Gulf to Red Sea ports.
- C. Royalty of 21 cents a ton on all oil transported abroad.
- D. Minimum 500,000 tons shipping to be registered under Saudi flag.
- is renewable. Saudi government will request

 ARAMCO implement agreement. If refused

 Saudi government will consult Onassis about taking legal action.

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NSC BRIEFING

CONCIDEN

21 July 1954

BACKGROUND

IMPORTANCE OF SAUDI PETROLEUM

I. Middle East averages some 20% of world oil production (exclusive of Soviet):

1950 1953

WORLD 3,476 4,320 (million bbls)

MIDDLE EAST 657 (18%) 902 (21%)

II. Saudi Arabia averages over 30% of Middle
East oil production.

HII. Bulk of Middle East oil goes to Europe,
where it now furnishes more than 90% of
Europe's total crude imports:

1938 1950 1952 1953 23% 85% 94% (t er)

NO CHANGE IN CLASS. LI

NEXT REVIEW DATE

DATE

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